

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI

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in order to provide for any possible contingency, and that of the President.

Special Edition of the Tribune.

CRUCIAL, March 3.—Your correspondent has it from a most reliable source that President Hayes, when in this city a few weeks ago, indicated a desire to remain in the course of a conversation that in the next House of Representatives there would be a majority for the administration of about fourteen.

CLOSING OUT

THE HOUSE.

Special Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The day session of the House lasted from 10 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. At the very outset the House had all the appearance of a closing day of the session. Every member had his little bill to care for, and scores of these passed about the Speaker's table with hardly a moment's delay. Many of these punctual people succeeded in getting their favorite measures passed, but among these none appear to have been any considerable job. The session of this early convener, however, soon witnessed the appearance on the floor of Mr. Holman. He is determined to retain his appellation of "watchdog of the Treasury" to the end, and to stand and grow until the gavel falls to-morrow noon. Holman had hardly entered the Chamber before

THE SILENT, "I OBEY."

was heard, and his speech was greeted with unanimous acclamations on all sides.

The desperate Tilden faction, certain that Judge Carter of the District Court would release the members of the Louisiana Returning Board upon a habeas-corpus granted yesterday, ordered their release from the custody of the House to-day, and did not include in the resolution the propositions so insulting to the Republicans which were repeatedly offered in this connection yesterday. The habeas-corpus suit was immediately dismissed. The following was the more important legislation transacted in the closing hours of the session:

THE FAMOUS CHOCO was killed, the bill authorizing the nation to bring suit in the Court of Claims failing to get the necessary two-thirds. The bill to extend the Southern Claims Commission for two years passed both Houses.

The Democrats could not resist the temptation to put on record in some formal way the asserion that Tilden was elected President. They did this by adopting a resolution from Proctor Knott's Committee declaring such to be the fact. After the unsuccessful attempts of yesterday, however, to commit the House to the general independence of a majority upon the Electoral Commission, and to assail upon the Republican party, the Democrats without

THE OBSTRUCTIONIST WHIZBANG,

and presented a resolution which did not have in so much of the partisan jingle of fraud and did not libel the judiciary of the country. There was no opportunity allowed for debate, but White, of Kentucky, an enthusiastic young Republican, said loud enough to be heard that the resolution was revolutionary, treasonable, and dishonorable. Nevertheless the Democrats adopted it—H. C. Bowen, of New York, the party leader, and the single exception the House of Indiana, who voted in the negative with the Republicans. David Dudley Field was destined to be successful in having one proposition which he presented to the House favorably considered.

HIS QUO WARRANT BILL SIGNALLY FAILED,

although he was so confident of his passage that he had it enrolled last night in order to be ready to be immediately transmitted to the Senate after the vote. To-day he presented, likewise from the Committee on Privileges, a resolution defining the general Democratic

IDEAS.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The following was the state of the Appropriation bills at the close of the day session: The

Fortification bill adopted. The Sundry Civil bill in its first conference. The Indian bill agreed to in its second conference. The Indian bill agreed to in its first conference. The Post-Office bill in its second conference. The River and Harbor bill in its second conference. The Post-Office bill in its second conference. The River and Harbor bill not passed. The West Point bill agreed to. The Deficiency bill and Consular Diplomatic bill agreed to. The great point of difference in the Legis. bill is upon the amount to be given to the Post-Office, \$35,000. Gen. Garfield, who ought to know what he is talking about, said that President Grant had once voted a bill which reduced his salary; that it was not fair now to put it on this bill; as it would not be many for the outgoing President to approve it, and that if the amendment was insisted upon

THE BILL WOULD FAIL,

and an extra session was inevitable. The Democrats declare that the President and the Senate must take the responsibility, as they would never recede from their position, and indicate that the House would not, and unless the Senate would, then the reduction in the bill must fail. If it should fall an extra session must necessarily be called to have the bill passed before the end of the fiscal year, as every branch of the Government depends upon this particular bill.

THE POSTAL BILL

was agreed to between the two Houses, except as to the cause appropriation \$75,000 for postal services. The amendment to the bill for appropriations for ocean subsidies. This was done under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Senator Booth, the anti-monopolist, changed to be temporarily in the presiding officer's chair when the bill was read the second time. An amendment of the subsidy called for the ages and rates. A presiding officer more favorable to the subsidy scheme might easily have recognized the amendment, and

QUICKLY PUT FOR THE QUESTION.

Brought face to face with a direct vote upon the bill, the House voted to sustain the Senate's action. Many who had voted for it did not dare to vote for it, and many who had voted for it as a chance in the general bill, changed their votes to-day on this independent motion. No bill among them, however, of New Hampshire, was a candidate for a committee position under Hayes. The amendment for the postal service is

to the country. Persons familiar with the intentions of the railroad managers, say that unless the appropriation is made the principal railroad companies will withdraw the greater portion of their traffic from the railroads, and routes within a month after the adjournment of Congress.

In the Conference report upon the Naval bill the Senate conference receded from the very important provision for the appointment of a Commission to prepare a naval policy. This had been the leading policy of the House Naval Committee, and the bill was in a fairer condition, and the naval bill, with this omitted, was passed.

If there is to be an extra session it will depend upon the action taken by the Army Department on the amendments to the Army bill relative to the use of the army in the South, and upon the amendment to the Sundry Civil bill.

The Democrats are not agreed as to the constitutionality of the amendment with respect to the use of troops. Indeed, B. F. Butler, in the Senate this evening, said that the bill was unconstitutional.

THE BILL HAS SERIOUS DOUBTS

as to the power of the House to encroach upon the rights of the Executive as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

The vote in the Senate upon the substitute Army bill was strictly partisan, and from the position which Senator Blaine, who had charge of the bill, took, it is evident that he is not certain that the Senate will be as resolute to its determination as the House will be.

POSTPONED.

The Senate postponed the Sherman Special Resumption Bill till December by a vote of 35 to 34.

GO TO JOHN JONES,

110 Dearborn-st.

And get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repared.

WANTED.

STORE WANTED,

On Lake-st. east of Clark, or on Wabash,

or State-st., for wholesale business. Ad-

dress S. G. ST. JOHN,

Franklin, Nebraska.

The Republican leaders have thought it necessary to have the oath administered at noon to-morrow

THE NIGHT SESSION TO THIS HOUR IS UNUSUAL,

BY SPECIAL INCIDENTS IN OTHER HOUSE.

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House there is notable confusion, but no disorder. The President, after the state dinner immediately preceding the President's room, adjacent to the Senate Chamber, and attended by several Cabinet officers, is engaged in examining and signing bills. A group of men are gathered about the doors, urging their Representatives to attend to the enrollment and engrossing of their bills. At this hour the falling of the ball is the signal for the House to rise. It is likely to recede from the paragraph prohibiting the use of troops in the South. Senator Blaine has announced that the failure of the committee is entirely responsible for the bill.

THE NOTABLES FEATURE.

of the Senate to this hour is the defeat of the bill to prohibit the use of troops in the South. It was voted not to bring it in order, as the substitute was in reality the pending bill. The adoption of the substitute would have saved the bill, and would have sent it back to the House for action. Logan earnestly advocated it, calling upon the Senate to take action on the bill. The bill, however, was voted down, and the House is likely to recede from the paragraph prohibiting the use of troops in the South. Senator Blaine has announced that the failure of the committee is entirely responsible for the bill.

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MORE BULLDOZING.

The Democrats forced through the House a new rule which is calculated to assist the Democratic Clerk in his bulldozing of the Senate. The rule gives the Clerk dictatorial power, places the Sergeant-at-Arms under his orders, and gives him almost unlimited power to carry into execution his several schemes of destruction, which the Democratic party may decide.

The organization of a new House, the only officer under the Government who has the right to determine, prima facie, what members shall be placed upon the roll to vote in the organization for Speaker, and the like, of temporary preceding officer, by mutual consent; but, apparently contemplating revolution which will be necessary to effect, have the Democratic control of the House. It has been thought necessary to close him with.

THESE ARBITRARY POWERS.

is undoubtedly the intention to place enough control under the hands of the districts upon the Senate to elect the Democratic Speaker, and if there are Republicans marshy enough to offer resistance to a Clerk without a majority of the members, then the Senate will be compelled to submit to his position. One thing it cannot do. It cannot give the present Clerk backbone enough to undertake and revolutionary scheme.

LOAVES AND FISHES.

THE ARKANSAS TRIBUNE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Mark S. Bangs has arrived here, and, like a great many Federal officers, is understood to be uneasy about his official head. The strongest candidate suggested against him has been Robert Lincoln. Some of the friends of the latter say he is not a candidate.

The will undoubtedly be a change in the Membership at Chicago. It is understood here that Harvey does not wish to retain the Clericalship. Whiting, of the Peoria district, who has been mentioned as a candidate for office, says he would accept none.

There is undoubtedly considerable antagonism between the friends of Robert Ingerson and Gen. Logan over a Cabinet position now held by Ingerson. Gen. Logan's friends are making very strong efforts to secure the place for him.

There has been seen from a good many States, from personal, political, and military friends, recommending that Hayes should appoint Logan to the War Office.

SENATOR OMLEY IS INTERESTING HIMSELF.

in his behalf, as are a great many other Illinois men now here. Hayes has given no indication of his intention, but did say at the meeting of the Illinois delegation substantially this, in reply to Omlley: "There are many reasons why he should be appointed to the War Office.

He has come over into my State and did not very efficient service, and he has always been kind to me." Ingerson's friends claim that he is not actively in the field for a Cabinet position, but intimate that he would accept it if offered.

It is evident that he would be a Ingerson, of course, who would be placed in the position of Attorney-General. It is almost certain that that place has been.

OFFERS M'GRATH OF IOWA.

and accepted by him. Ingerson's friends postulate declare that he would not accept a foreign mission.

Carroll, of the Galveston, Texas, delegation, postulates that he will be appointed to a place in the State Department.

General Grant, of the Boston delegation, is assigned to New England. Hale, of Maine, is no longer a candidate. Craven, of New Hampshire, who seems to have expected to be appointed, is now looking towards Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, who was twelve years chairman of the Naval Committee of the House, and is now a member of the delegation.

There is then discusses the claims of the various delegations to the new President, for the Cabinet, office, and the like. Mr. Hayes has now only a few hours to adopt resolutions upon which the future of his party depends, and which must influence the political history of the country for the next generation. Reforms means life for the Republican party, and rapid progress for the United States; and that is all that can be expected of him.

Senators Morton, in the course of his speech at the close of the session, said: "The

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We trust our anticipations will be realized.

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The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 60, R. A. M.,

Masonic Temple, 22nd and Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Work on the M. and P. M. Chapter.

J. A. CHAWFORD, M. P.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 55, H. T.,

Masonic Temple, 22nd and Dearborn-st., Chicago.

A full attendance is desired. By order of

W. M. BURBANK, R. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recipient.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—GAUNTLET LODGE,

14—Regular meeting Tuesday night, March 6, at

Work on the Amplified Third. Visitors cordially invited. H. F. CALDWELL, C. C.

LA FAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall

Work on the 2nd and 4th floors, 22nd and Dearborn-st., Chicago.

W. H. REED, H. P.

BLAIRE LODGE, NO. 60, A. F. & A. M.—Regular

communication Monday evening, 5th inst., at 7:30.

On the 2nd and 4th floors, 22nd and Dearborn-st., Chicago.

J. R. REED, By order of the W. M. O. D.

C. W. O'DONNELL, Secretary.

VAN HENSELERS GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, NO. 1, SCOTTISH MASONIC LODGE, Assembly on Thursday evening next, at 7:30, Sharp. Work on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors, 22nd and Dearborn-st., Chicago.

By order of

ED. GOODALE, Grand Secretary.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1877.

Greensbacks were worth 95¢/95¢ on the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday.

As Gov. WELLS has been released from his unhealthy dungeon, he is now in condition to personally interview DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and find out whether he is a peer or a vassal.

The House has passed a resolution declaring all the investigations at an end, and directing the discharge of all the members of the Louisiana Returning Board. Since they are soon done for, wonder what they were begun for.

The New York Sun appears with its columns in mourning over the result of the Electoral vote. It is the first instance on record where an editor has turned his column-ruled because he has lost a post-office. It is an indication of grief too touching and sacred for words, and we forbear further comment.

How the rats desert the sinking ship! It is now stated that there will be no difficulty in filling all the Federal offices in the South with Democrats who are ready to swear allegiance to HAYES. It really begins to look as if the advice of the Chicago Times had been followed, and the putrid remissiveness had disbanded.

If there is one thing for which the present administration of the City Government is especially to be commended, it is for the impartial and persistent prosecution of the gamblers, confidence-men, and criminal and quasi-criminal classes. The efforts in this direction would be materially assisted by the passage of an adequate Vagrant act which would encourage the police in running down the known thieves, bunko-men, confidence-operators, and looting gamblers, who are well known to them. As the law stands, these fellows are allowed to slip through the fingers of justice except when actually apprehended in some of their villainy, which is generally so difficult to prove upon them. If the Vagrant act were more explicit, and the police were given wider discretion in raiding the professional loafers, the city might be effectually rid in large part of these vicious and dangerous classes that infest it.

THE APPROACHING LOCAL ELECTIONS.

Now that the protracted uncertainty of the issue of the Presidential struggle has given way to the certainty of the peaceful inauguration of the man who was adjudged to the right to-day, notwithstanding it is Sunday, and the situation is a nature that renders any interregnum or irregularity hazardous. There is nothing in the Constitution or laws which makes Sunday an exception to the discharge of public duty, and it is President HAYES' public duty to be inaugurated into his office to-day. There would be an impropriety in any contentious display on a day generally set aside for religious observance, and on that account it is proper to postpone until to-morrow the formal and public inaugural ceremonies; but we think there are few people so intolerant as to characterize as improper the taking of a solemn oath to-day to administer the Government faithfully according to the Constitution and laws. There could scarcely be a more sacred duty, and it is a case where it may truly said: "The better the day the better the deed."

The Chicago produce markets were less active Saturday, and generally easier. Meats closed a shade lower, at \$14.40 for March and \$14.60 for April. Land closed at \$5.55 per 100 bushels, and \$0.70¢/7.75¢ for April. Meats were easy, at 5¢ for hogs, 75¢ for short-ribs, and 8¢ for short-clears. Highways were dull, at \$1.06. Flour was quiet and tame. Wheat closed 4¢ lower, at \$1.22¢ for March and \$1.23¢ for April. Corn closed steady, at 40¢ for March and 44¢ for May. Oats closed steady, at

29¢ for March and 34¢ for May. Rye was easier, at 63¢/65¢. Barley closed firmer, at 50¢ for March and 49¢ for April. Hogs were quiet and closed easier,—sales at \$5.40¢/6.00 for common to choice grades. Cattle were moderately active and unchanged, with sales at \$3.00¢/5.75. Sheep were dull and unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$104.62 in greenbacks at the close.

The cheapest man in the whole political business is DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New York. He went to the House of Representatives after the Presidential election to boss the whole job of forcing TILDEN's election. He had himself put on the Investigating Committee; was made objector, and was the chief of the obstructives. Finally, all else failing, he proposed his bill giving to defeated candidates for the Presidency the right to sue for the office in the courts. When he introduced this bill he made one of his usual harangues, and in all the House, out of 296 members, 190 of them being Democrats, his bill got 66 votes,—just about the actual number of the more intense filibusters. The rest of the Democratic party had shaken him off, and let him fall to the ground heavily. His Congressional record, brief as it is, will be found to fittingly correspond with that of his professional career. He leaves the House to-day, it is to be hoped forever.

The Democratic minority of the Ohio Legislature, taking advantage of the absence of the Republicans, have passed a resolution to the effect that they regret the election of Gov. HAYES, because it destroyed their "faith in the mercy, justice, and benevolent goodness of Almighty God."

In opposing this new raid upon the taxpayers, we think the respectable and property-owning classes do not better than to nominate the present Mayor, and, as far as possible, all the Aldermen and associates who have acted with him in reforming the administration of municipal affairs. Mayor HAYES has not only a large and useful experience, but he has proved himself to be the friend of economy and good order. Other gentlemen might be selected who are equally in accord with the taxpayers and respectable people; but Mr. HAYES has shown himself willing to give all his time and energy to the duties of the office, and it may not be an easy master to whom will consent to do so. At all events, it is time for good citizens to begin to interest themselves, for a determined effort will be necessary to prevent the professional bummers from again fastening their fangs on the City Treasury.

AN EVIL LEGACY—A BRIGHT FUTURE. Death sometimes brings joy to a community, if not to the family immediately concerned. It occasionally happens that the prosperity of a town or of a neighborhood is retarded for years by the continued life of a few wealthy old men, who own large tracts of land which they refuse to sell or to build upon, while they resist taxes and oppose public improvements. It is a common saying that the "putrid remissiveness" needs, it is a clear knowledge of God. We submit that, if the Democracy will only wait and have faith like a grain of mustard-seed, they will be much more likely to obtain that knowledge under HAYES than they would have been if TILDEN had been elected. Nevertheless, if the election of Mr. HAYES has in any manner tended to disturb their faith in God, we are sorry for it, for no party ever needed His help more.

There is much that is encouraging and instructive in the comments of the London newspapers on the accession of Mr. HAYES to the Presidency. All agree that the title which he has acquired to the office is now undisputed, and congratulate the country upon escaping threatened anarchy. The Standard thinks such a result is worth all the sacrifice of party interest that was necessary to bring it about. The Daily News thinks that if the desperadoes had prevailed the reaction would have been ruinous to the Democratic party, and of this there is no doubt among the intelligent men of this country. It also predicts that the South will be better off in many respects under HAYES than it would have been under TILDEN. The Times, which always plays the role of "Doubting Thomas" in American politics, and has a decided predilection for the "ouïe," is fearful that President HAYES will not develop the strength of character necessary to the reforms to which he and the Republican party are pledged. In this the Times is likely to discover its error. But there is one sentence in its article well worth perusing, viz.: "Reform means renewed life for the Republican party, and rapid progress for the United States; obstructiveness means the fatal opposites of these gains."

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST LYING. A novel suit, involving a noble principle, has been brought in a Baltimore court by one agent against another, the object of the plaintiff being to obtain an injunction against the defendant to restrain him from lying about the wages he has to sell. It appears that the defendant has been advertising the public that his goods, which were in the Centennial Exhibition, received more commendations than any others of the same kind, and were held by the judges to be the best in the country. The plaintiff, who is a rival agent, knowing that the advertisement was false, and feeling aggrieved in his moral sensibilities as well as in his business interests, has brought suit to restrain his wicked rival from lying any longer about his wares, and that, at last, accounts were still pending. The court being engaged in searching to see if there is any injunction against lying outside of the Decalogue.

The course which this increased drummer has pursued suggests two practical considerations. It is, in the first place, a blow aimed at Centennial privileges. If he is successful, wherein lies the safety of other Centennial exhibitors? If the defendant in this case is not allowed to expand his Centennial experience far beyond the limits of veracity, it is not a blow aimed at the very foundations of commercial prosperity? Where will this thing stop? It is a well-known fact that every piano-maker in the United States, except those who do business in the Florida swamplands or among the Pi Ute Indians, receives the first prize at the Centennial, and every sewing-machine maker in this dismasted Republic has already chronicled the national back, as heavy and tenacious as the "Methusalem-life, and it oppressively rode the national back, as heavy and tenacious as the "Old Man of the Sea." It finally died, but, how, the historians do not yet agree. Some say by suicide; others by murder; and others by act of God. No matter how; let it suffice that it is dead and can have no resurrection.

But dead men leave legacies; and so do dead institutions. And legacies are not always blessings. Heins sometimes find that they have practically inherited an expensive lawsuit. In other cases they take, with the property, family quarrels, which embitter all that generation. Occasionally, ill-gotten settlers seem to carry with them to the grave. It was very much so when that "peculiar institution" of the South died. Slavery had many friends and extended interests while it lived; and it has not a few sorrowing relatives left, now that it has gone to the grave. But it was a millions about the national neck, and a drag to all the prosperity of the country. It disgraced our religion, it taxed our business, it confused our statesmanship, and it corrupted our politics. Patriots waited in vain for it to die. Like the ancient settlers above referred to, it seemed to have reached the end of its life. The plaintiff, who is a rival agent, knowing that the advertisement was false, and feeling aggrieved in his moral sensibilities as well as in his business interests, has brought suit to restrain his wicked rival from lying any longer about his wares, and that, at last, accounts were still pending. The court being engaged in searching to see if there is any injunction against lying outside of the Decalogue.

Patriotism and good sense will soon extricate us from past complications if all parties are wise. The whites shall have fair play if the negroes will give fair play to the negroes. The Republicans want no artificial returns manufactured by a "Returning Board"; but as little will they submit to "bulldozing" in politics. They invite their fellow-citizens of both races and of both parties to unite in inaugurating a new era as well as a new President, an era of law, order, liberty, education, industry, and peace.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Maud Muller "Improved" for the Stage.

Comic Opera at Haverly's Gives Way to Burlesque.

The New Play of "Lemons" at Moeller's—Daly's Claims.

Notes of the Green-Rooms at Home and Abroad.

The "Forty Thieves" at Drury Lane, London—Outcroppings of Puritanism.

A Hint to the Y. M. C. A.—The Eddy Organ Recitals.

Choral Union Concert—Miss Ewe in Milwaukee—Local Notes.

Miss Cary's Whereabouts—Wagner's Clerics—Operatic Gossip.

THE DRAMA.

CHICAGO.

AN AMENDED VERSION of "MAUD MULLER."

Mr. Whittier may pass for a poet in Boston, where the esthetic standards are established on sentimental grounds, but in the practical and teeming—we had almost said teaming—Waukegan there is a disposition to dispute his claim.

There is, at least, in the latter region a considerable number of persons who perceive the necessity for an amended version of "Maud Muller."

That little poem has often been called spiffy. No doubt it is idyllic; the objection to it is that it is not practical. Maud never comes to anything. An attempt to remedy the error of Mr. Whittier is made in the play called "Maud Muller," which has been seen at McVicker's Theatre the past week. The heroines of the stage retain the principal elements of the character in the poem during the first act, but thereafter is totally changed. In the third act, however, a plot is set between the first and the second acts to bring about a fashionable boarding-school and regularly "finished" with a view to becoming the Judge's bride; she is also married to the Judge, and appears at the rising of the curtain on the second act as the mistress of his house, clad in sumptuous apparel. Poor Maud in all her finery has a hard life to lead.

The proud sister of the Judge ill-treats her. The Judge himself is ashamed of her. She is a good girl, but she is really situated at the house who seems to be over-fond of the lord and master of the establishment. At the end of Act II. Maud abandons her home and looks for friends at a distance. In Act III. she is a widow, but she is still a widow by her husband, but really the work of the proud sister, telling her that she must repudiate him she sowed. One mere act is required to bring about the final scene. The girl has gotten up in the fashion of a young Tammany politician. The proud sister is an underbred woman of shoddy antecedents. Maud, however, is a silly girl. Everybody thinks that she is to represent Maud there: this week certainly does not agree with the Chicago statement.

The following correspondent writes as follows:

John T. Fox has revised "Maud Muller" in gorgous style, having on the stage 100 figures, 50 new characters, new scenes, etc. All tumors and castings were obtained from J. A. Fox's "Theatricals." The picture scenes and the business was large for Lent, Baltimore, and the business was large for Lent, Baltimore, and Mr. Joseph Murphy, who was supporting him, was taking a vacation.

John McCullough's engagement at the Boston Museum, which ended Feb. 17, was one of the most successful ever given in Boston. The actor received upward of \$2,000— in two weeks—and the theatre profited largely.

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performer. The intention is to give a first-class entertainment at low prices. Beer and tobacco will be rigidly excluded; the strictest discipline will be exercised on the stage, and only persons who know stand in the public estimation. It will be introduced to the public in the second, when an utterly exhausted, bored, but good-humored old gentleman is this who is escorting that critical, languidly-pleased little lady and gentleman of age, 10 years apart. The two have a clear understanding with them. But there is a good deal of childhood left still. If you doubt it, go to Drury Lane with me, and take a seat in front of the box office. You will see the greater quadrille from pit to shilling-gallery. The small folk muster strong, but there is no lack of attentive parents or grandmothers. You are reminded of the pretty and romantic comedy of "Dan'l Drue," in which Mrs. Human is the son of a father, and Miss Marion Terry is the unique and engaging little Puritan who gives place to a revival of Mr. Gilbert's "Pygmalion" and "Cinderella." The wit and gaiety of the popular excellencies of Miss Terry's rendering of "Galatea" is the limit of this letter will permit. I should like, also, to have pleasure to let you know that the "Forty Thieves" will have a favorable reception, and has furnished more than one text to the opponents of those who decry the degeneracy of the stage.

At the Lyceum, MR. HENRY IRVING, supported by Miss Bateman, has been playing "Madame Bovary" with a very select audience. Irving's performance is well finished and intellectual performance, but, in the beginning of the play, strikes one as somewhat cold and formal; tone and action, while the play is in progress, are well sustained. How they enjoy the farce, when the jealous wife says, "He's gone to his paramour!"—and the prying, jealous wife, who is the mother of the young fellow a footman chucked, "He's gone to his paramour!"

THE ORCHESTRA.

NEW YORK NOTES.

Miss Lotta denies the statement that she is suffering from consumption.

Barley Campbell has written a comedy called "The Friend of the Family," which is to be produced at the Eagle Theatre this spring.

Linda Dietz has taken the part of the Princess Valenou in "The Danchieffs" at the Union Square Theatre in place of Miss Katherine Rogers, who is now supporting Boucicault.

George Rignold has purchased all the para-

meters of "The House," for the sum of \$6,000.

The staff originally cost \$8,000.

It is estimated that the managers cleared nearly \$75,000 by the production of the piece in New York City and other places.

THEATRE.

The New Play on the 17th ult., for the first time, at the German Theatre, was given for the benefit of Mr. Kester, the German-American historical play, in five acts, entitled "Rob and Armin," by Dr. Karl Dillmann.

The performance was a great success.

The actress in it being called before the curtain at the end of each act. Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, the fighting pastor of the Revolution, is the hero of the action.

Theall's Theatre was given its last

act, "The St. Saviour on the Cross,"

"Wild Oats," "Married Life," and "A Morning Call," each received representations.

"The Royal" will open this week. The last night of "Lemons" will be on Saturday evening.

Mr. Charles Rogers was to benefit by the performance of last night, appearing for the first time in New York as "Hamlet."

"Fifth Avenue" and "The Queen" will be given at the Forty Thieves.

Then the curtain rises on the Market-Place at Bagdad. Here is Ali Baba and his mischievous son Gassim; Cassim, his rich brother, all spanner and sword; and the wily, crafty, and bold Ali Baba, who is the master of the little folks. Here are the Forty Thieves, Fright, Steel, and Pilch, and Snatch, Bolt, Mizze, and Cutaway. While the satisfaction of the audience is in the box, the curtain rises on the grand march of the Chinese guards, Niddle, Niddle, and Niddle; and the Magician and Magician. It is not difficult to see that a confused and fancy they are in a great church on the North Side of your city, hearing the minister say, "God save the Queen, who everyday rises like a sun in the sky, and who is the most beautiful woman in the world."

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Then the curtain rises on the Market-Place

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks, etc.

WANTED-A GOOD BUSINESS TALENTS and habits who can loan on good security \$10,000 to \$20,000.

WANTED-A BOOKKEEPER, HAVING \$2,000 IN \$2,500 to loan on good security can have place at \$1,200 per year, 10 per cent for the money. Best of references given and required. Address A. K. Tammes.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK.

Address A. K. Tammes and references. \$500, general office.

WANTED-A GOOD SALESMAN (SUSPENDED).

Wanted to go to Rock Island, Ill. Inquiry at 50 to 62 Wabash.

WANTED-AN OFFICE BOY, WAGES \$8 PER WEEK. Must be a good person. Address with specific writing. No. 36, Tribune office.

WANTED-AN OFFICER OF INTELLIGENCE.

Wanted to be an agent in our enter-

prise. Address A. K. Tammes, MICHIGAN & SWARTH, 112 South Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestic.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-KEEPING in a small family. Call Saturday or Monday.

WANTED-IN A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO GENERAL

HOUSE-KEEPING. Address A. K. Tammes.

WANTED-A GOOD DRESSMAKER WHO UN-

DERSTANDS CUTTING AND SEWING.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSE-KEEPING. Apply at rear door on Monday at 239 Wabash.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-KEEPING. Note: but a capable girl need apply. at 41 Lake-st.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND BAKER.

WANTED-A YOUNG EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, EASIER, and correspondent desired a position with honest employer. Address A. K. Tammes.

WANTED-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. MUST

be a plain, rapid writer, quick and correct. Hours 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Address A. K. Tammes.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN AS CORRESPONDENT.

Intend to be in my business, must be a good writer and good correspondent. Hours 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Position permanent; must have \$600 or \$600 as security for money. Address D. F. A. 206 South Paulina.

Trunks.

WANTED-TWENTY GOOD STOVE PLATE

15 lbs. each. \$100.00 per box. Call 15 Lake-st. and Twenty-second-st., Wabash.

WANTED-AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN.

Wanted to do work for a family at home by the job. Address A. K. Tammes.

WANTED-CARPENTER AND PLASTERER TO

DO HOUSE-KEEPING; pay cash and goods. Address A. K. Tammes.

WANTED-AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTS-

MAN TO GO TO A WESTERN CITY; single man preferred; must be a good draftsman and good references. Address A. K. Tammes.

WANTED-A COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL FOR

SECOND WORK AT 50 CALIFORNIA.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL

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WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL

HOUSE-KEEPING. Address A.

NEW YORK.

Something About Miss Abbott and Her Critics.

The Fall of a Great Reformer in Gramercy Park.

Bulldozing a Moneyed Man into an Undesired Directorship.

Goldbeck and the Mendelssohn Club—A New Pleasure for Street-Travelers.

The Ladies' Art Exhibit—A "Lone-Hand" in Madison Square.

Two Professions for a Single Man—Beware of the "New Tennessee."

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The critics have rather a hard time of it over Miss Abbott. They don't know exactly what to do with her, they feel called upon professionally to dispose of her in some way, and they are not sure what to do with her. She had no great future there, whatever she might do on the stage. She took to the stage, and they pretty much all agreed she might better keep to the concert-room after all. Amid such shifting, it looked as if the charming young lady would be driven to dispose of herself. She kept right on singing, both in concert and opera, and what is more, to paying and pleased houses. This may not be that high success required by critics, but it suits managers the world over, and is at least an essential element of success.

The critics immediately began to fall to Miss Abbott. They were set against her from the start, she came by the long-standing rule that she was forced to endure. Nothing makes the metropolitan critic grieve his teeth and harden his heel like this sort of advance assault on his judgment. It is as if you ask a connoisseur to your house to view a painting whose like, you assure him, he never beheld. With such an invitation, you need not expect him to see the merits your picture really does possess, or to do anything but find fault with it. Had injudicious persons given Miss Abbott more latitude, she might have the power which would have given her less concern. That she is a great singer is claimed only by those whose judgment is not equal to their admiration. But either she is an attractive singer, who will wear well in public's favor whether in opera or concert, or else another man is mistaken. Between the two, I should say the opera was the more promising field. Miss Abbott is not equal to grand climates, and knows it well enough to demand attention; then she enters into the spirit of the thing, and is a success. The critics and interest which are very taking. She is full of motion and vivacity, with no idea of saving her strength. Slight as she is, she is not more slight than Miss Kellogg was when she began to fight her way through criticism which said she never could succeed in song.

A BOLSTERING OPINION.

Yesterday I met a gentleman widely known in musical circles, himself a singer and of excellent musical taste. Of course I asked what he thought of Miss Abbott.

"I was very much pleased," said he. "I went to the Academy Saturday afternoon, expecting to be disappointed. Besides, I knew I was prejudiced against her, as I think the critics were, by the great reports that had been spread abroad. But I was so interested that my antagonism vanished in five minutes. She was the same simple-hearted, earnest, unassuming girl, far as I could see, that I had known before she went abroad. Once or twice she tried to do more than her power would permit, and was painful to see her strain to strike the notes. But with those exceptions it was a thoroughly pleasant performance. I have seldom enjoyed one more. She was so imbued with the spirit of the occasion, as well as that of her special role, that she could not keep still a moment. Even in the choruses, where she had no place according to the composer, she struck in with the soprano as if it were impossible for her not to sing. It is true Miss Abbott has not a great prima donna voice, but I predict for her an operatic success, in spite of that and of our critics. The latter, by the way, never venture far from success. It is a trick of theirs to keep conservative and wait, if they are not harsh and cynical. I have seen them, in which they have not said half the good the thought, for fear of being lauded at."

WHY DE VITO STOPPED MANAGING.

A concert tour is now being arranged for Miss Abbott in the West, and you will soon have a chance to judge her for yourselves. Senator DeVito will not be the manager. It is said he decided to devote all his time to Di Murska because he could not make any failure on his hands. The most probable reason is that some of Miss Abbott's friends and friends of hers were paying more for her manager than he was, and that he went quite as much performance as of his own accord. It cannot be denied that \$250 a week in addition to a certain percentage of receipts is a large salary to pay, especially when good agents would be had for \$100 and no percentage.

Miss Abbott has her home here with George G. Lake, of Fifth avenue, who assisted her in earlier years, and delights to consider himself her patron. When it was settled that she was to tour, he fitted up a room in his house as an agent's residence and christened them the "Abbott Rooms." At every performance in this city he has presented her with a \$50 basket of flowers, a sort of remembrance no artist fails to appreciate. As for Miss Abbott's husband, he is not an appendage who is compelled to keep an eager eye on her earnings, but a self-supporting institution, even capable, if not of being a support to himself, of supporting his wife.

FALL IN GRAMERCY PARK.

Mr. Thorne fell off new horse of his, the other day. He had been out for his customary afternoon gallop, but had kept away from the Bower, and made no exhibit of himself or his white vest to the reforming newboys. The ride seemed to be too much for him, with the care of the frisky colt and the news he caught on the street that he had sold it to his master. When the poor old man, who should not have been allowed to go out alone, slid from the saddle quite unexpectedly, and went at full length into the muddy gutter. He gathered himself up slowly, in a dazed sort of way, got his high hat from the place where he had sat on it, and seemed intent on smoothing its wrinkled front. Of a sudden he saw that he was a man who had come up to see if he was hurt, and thanked him profusely for his timely assistance, with which the man had not so much as offered to assist him. Then he groped his way up the steps of his house, to the amusement of the miscellaneous crowd which had gathered, and disappeared with a most profound bow, as if he were refusing to make another address to his fellow-citizens assembled. Really, the ex-candidate for the Presidency is a pitiable spectacle. The who-knew-his-habits, and his unusual dissipations since the election predict that he will drive himself to death in the most speedy manner. But his friends should see that he either keep sober or sway from his horse. He might fall and break his neck.

JAY GOULD AS A BULLDOZER.

In the recent movement in Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph matters, Mr. Gould naturally wanted to put the stock on the firmest basis possible. He dropped into the office of ex-Congressman Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railroad, and said to the man, "I want to make a strong Democracy for the Atlantic & Pacific, Mr. Jewett, and I'd like to put you in as one of the new members of the Board."

Mr. Jewett was in a dilemma. He did not like to refuse, and he certainly did not wish to consent. He therefore said all next day to all if they did not.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1877—SIXTEEN PAGES.

REAL ESTATE.

The Loan Market Quiet and Payments Falling Off.

Sale of the Dore Block for \$275,000 to an Eastern Party.

The Sales of the Week Otherwise Unimportant and Few in Number.

A Case of Foreclosure for Non-Payment of Taxes—New Subdivisions.

There is very little change in the situation. Money is plenty, but there is no such disposition to invest it at a low rate of interest. Small loans are negotiated at more favorable rates than formerly. Amounts below \$2,000 have been placed at 8 per cent. Loans above 8 per cent are few and far between. The demand from property entitled to this figure is exceedingly scarce. Payments have fallen off considerably, but the records of releases show a large decrease. Many of our principal loan agents report that interest is being paid on the notes which accompany the trust-deed. This is one of the most difficult of all the notes to collect. One of the household, and the husband, who at first had no property to offer, has been able to make under good rental. It has driven great need, and while a cure will not be made by any means certain, yet very good results are looked for.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated chronic and natural diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all without reserve. A large stock of Gold and Silver Jewelry, Books with full partitions, Insured Free.

Address Paumer & Galvanic Company, 292 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LEMONS! LEMONS!!

MONDAY EVENING, March 5, and Every Evening until further notice, and Saturday Matinee.

Julius Rosen's Farce-Comedy in Three Acts,

LEMONS!

With the following cast:

Frederick, Mrs. F. Thorne, Mr. E. F. Thorne, Tom Brackenroff, a branch of the same tree.

Location: Mr. Harry Hoto

Poker, Mr. Burlington's disorder?

Lord, Mr. W. H. Seymour

Miss Laura, her first appearance at this theatre.

Mr. Clark, St. Louis 14th Street.

Mr. Frank Murdoch

Mr. Brinkenroff's maid.

Miss Emma Martin

Miss Hartman, a friend of Governor... Mr. Frank Murdoch

Mr. Frank Murdoch